WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1823. [NO. 165.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK,
BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows.:

Three Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

NORTH CAROLINA.

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1823. Constantine L. Banner, *vs.* Robert L. Winston.....Original attachment levied on thirty-five acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Robert L. Winston, is an in inhabitant of another government, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said Robert L. Winston, to be and appear, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to he held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germanton, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

MATTHEW L. MOORE, *C. C.*

Price adv. $4. 6t70

NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence *vs.* Charles D. Conner.....Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

Test, R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt71

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington *vs.* Ezekiel Penington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C. L.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt69

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan *vs.* Thomas Cowan; Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgement will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, R. WORKE, *Cl'k.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt71

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823..... William Sloan *vs.* Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weathetby and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore *ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-house in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, *C. M. C. E.*

Paid $4 3mt76

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823: Jane Weaver *vs.* William Weaver.....Petition, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

HY. GILES, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt70

Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him.—He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. '67

Notice.

THERE will be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on Thursday of August Court the balance of unsold personal property belonging to the Hon. F. Locke, deceased, viz, Waggon, Geers, &c. and a few other small articles. Eight months credit will be given and bond and security required.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. are earnestly requested to make payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. All those having claims may present them, and receive pay.

JOHN SCOTT, *Ex'r.*

July 25, 1823. t68

Papers Missing.

I wish to inform the public, that all the notes belonging to the firm of James S. Byers & Co. and also a number that have been traded for by the above firm, were missing from my store-house on the 29th of July, without my knowledge or permission. I therefore forwarn all persons thus indebted, from paying their notes to any other than myself.

JAS. S. BYERS.

Iredell Co. July 29, 1823, 3t68

Stolen

FROM the subscriber's house, on the night of the 14th inst. his coat and hat, and his pocket-book. There was a note on Geo. Bullen, for $3, in the pocket-book, and also, a note of $180, in favor of Dan'l. Cress, sen. which I had taken up; a bill of sale for a black woman named Rachel, a tax receipt, &c. Whoever will give me information of the articles, how taken, &c. shall receive five dollars reward.

JOHN FRIDDLE.

Aug. 18, 1823. 3wt69

One Cent Reward.

LEWIS WOMACKS, an apprentice to me, at the shoemaking business, had leave to go to the Poor-House on the 5th of July, and was to have returned the week following; but I am satisfied he has finally made off with himself. Lewis has taken his brother, the same age of himself, with him. They are both unseemly, blubber-faced boys, both about seventeen or eighteen years of age. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust, or employ them.

JOHN KINDER.

Salisbury, Aug. 1[illegible] 1823. 3wt68

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, DENNIS, a negro man, twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, yellow complexion, (say a mulatto) has a dent in his forehead occasioned by a blow, also a scar on his hand from a hurt. Has a good set of teeth, bold appearance, high nose, and wears a pair of whiskers. He took with him various clothing, and obtained a permit to pass to Mr. Matthew Harris'

Any person apprehending said negro and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid, by their giving information to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Geo. Dennis was purchased by the said Colquett, near Frederickstown, Maryland, twelve months past.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

May 30. 6wt68

Ran-Away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Philips of Rockingham county.

SAMUEL GUY.

Iredell County, 4th July, 1823. 62tf

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

NORTH CAROLINA.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, July Term, 1823.....Jas. M. Alexander *vs.* John B. Craige; original attachment, levied on land. Geo. Swain *vs.* John B. Craige; original attachment, levied on land. Swain & Gray *vs.* John B. Craige; original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in these cases lives without the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served on him: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at a County Court to be held for Buncombe County at the Court House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's demands, otherwise judgment final will be rendered agreeably to the several complaints filed.

Test, JOHN MILLER, *Cl'k.*

6t71

THE PRESIDENCY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: In my last, I undertook to show to your readers, how Mr. Crawford, who it is said "was once poor, but now is rich," acquired his wealth. I shall now present some remarks from a respectable source, on the subject of the "suppressed documents," and the electioneering scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury, with some western banks, which are well worthy an attentive perusal. I conceive them to be conclusive, upon the point of Mr. Crawford's dishonorable intrigue with those banks, for the purpose of furthering his views on the presidency. The important nature of the suppressed letters fully appears, and Mr. Crawford's agency in that suppression will not be doubted, except by those who are wilfully blind.

I can scarcely wonder at the irritability displayed on the part of Mr. Crawford's friends, towards all attempts at the investigation of his political, or official character. Scrutiny does not favor his success, and the light of truth will blast his prospects forever.

"SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS."

"It appears that the highly favored Bank of Missouri, had a capital of 210,000 dollars; that the Stockholders drew out of it, on pledges of stock, 186,335 dollars, leaving only 23,665 dollars for the further accommodation of themselves, or others; that upon this last sum, its real banking capital, it discounted and paid on our drafts, to the amount of 244,345 dollars 45 cents; that the whole amount of its discounts, including payments on our drafts, was 430,680 dollars 43 cents; that of this sum, the Directors alone were responsible for 297,492 dollars 13 cents, if, as is presumed to be the case, they were chargeable with over drafts to the amount of 11,620 dollars 27 cents; that Mr. Crawford had permitted the public money to accumulate in it, from 102,140 dollars 26 cents, to 706,031 dollars 90 cents, in the course of nineteen successive months, ending with the 1st of September, 1819; and that it was allowed a permanent deposite of 150,000 dollars, equal to 90,000 dollars per annum, for taking care of the public money. Let us now look a little into its payments, for the purpose of ascertaining whether additional indulgences and favors, inconsistent with a due regard to public interest, were not extended to it. In that examination, it may be useful to keep in mind the fact, that certain funds "commanded a premium of four per cent." as mentioned in the suppressed letter B. No. 21, from the Cashier of that Bank.

The first intimation given by Mr. Crawford, concerning the payment of the very large sum of money in that Bank, beyond the amount of the permanent deposit, is in his letter I, No. 5, of the 23d June, 1819. In the suppressed letter B, No. 10, to the President of the Bank of Missouri, of 10th August, 1819, he becomes more specific, and referring to his desire, that those funds might be made available for the public service, he says "I presume that by this time such preparatory measures as were deemed necessary for that purpose, have been made. The whole of the sum will not be immediately required, however. I shall therefore instruct the Treasurer of the U. States to draw on the Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, in favor of the Bank of the U. States, at the expiration of sixty days, for 210,000 dollars. As soon as I am informed at what branches of the Bank of the U. States, it will be desirable to the Bank of Missouri, that these drafts shall be made payable, instruction shall be given accordingly."

In the suppressed letter B, No. 14, of the 9th October, 1819, he says to the Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, "that the Treasurer of, &c. will be instructed to draw on you in favor of the Bank of the United States, at the expiration of sixty days, for 60,000 dollars, &c. You may therefore proceed at your convenience, to place funds at Louisville, to meet it at its presentation there."

Thus we have an account of three drafts, amounting to 480,000 dollars.

The letter I, No. 6, of the 9th of Aug. 1812, the Bank of Missouri proposes to "cause to be deposited in the branch Bank of the United States at Fayetteville, or in any other Bank in the State of North Carolina," 50,000 dollars of southern notes; "and in the branch Bank of the U. States, at Washington city, 50,000 in the notes of the Bank of Virginia, and of the District of Columbia, and specie; say 10,000 dollars in specie, and 40,000 dollars in notes; and within thirty days after receiving an order to that effect, in the Branch Bank of the U. States at Louisville, or any other Bank in the State of Kentucky, 275,000 dollars, viz: 87,000 dollars in notes of the Bank of the United States, and its branches; 103,000 dollars in notes of the State Bank of Kentucky, and branches; [illegible],000 dollars in the notes of the Bank of Vincennes, and 70,000 dollars in notes of the Bank of Tennessee, and of the branch bank of the United States at Cincinnati, or any other bank in Cincinnati, 25,000 dollars in Ohio notes. These payments thus proposed to be made, amounting to 375,000 dollars, included, all but 34,561 dollars of the notes of local banks, exclusive of its own, which were in possession of the Bank of Missouri only seven days before. It is therefore fairly presumable that those $4,561 dollars had been disposed of in the mean time, or that they were of the best kind, and that all those of the least value were included in the offer.

At the time these offers were made, the bank had in its possession 109,645 dollars, in the notes of the Bank of the U. States, and its branches; 261,211 dollars 59 cts. in specie; and in the Bank of Washington, and branches of the Bank of the U. States, 26,671 dollars 61 cents; amounting in all, to 398,128 dollars 20 cents, being 23,128 dollars 90 cents more than the whole sum proposed to be transferred. (See banks, return of, August, 1819, No. 119.) *Whose money was this?* "It may be proper here to remark, that in his late letter to the second committee of investigation, speaking of the "collision and irritation" between the Bank of the United States and the State Banks, in the autumn of 1818, Mr. Crawford says, "at the same time it (the Bank of the U. S.) declared its determination to receive from the land offices nothing but its own notes, and current coin of the union, except as *special deposite*. The experience of the bank had, about this period, led to the conviction that it was impracticable to keep its own notes in circulation in the western states, and orders were consequently issued in the course of the autumn or in the early part of 1819, forbidding its western offices to issue their notes, *even on a deposite of specie.*" And hence it may have been, that being so desirous, "that the large sum then in the Bank of Missouri might, as soon as possible, be made available, when the public service should require it;" he appears to have hesitated about receiving such a large amount of unavailable funds from that bank, while it had in its vaults so much good money that belonged to the government.

In the suppressed letter B, No. 12, of the 9th September, 1819, after remarking to the Bank of Missouri, that "*considering the precarious state of the state institutions, except in the principalities, it would be an act of prudence not to retain their notes longer than what is absolutely necessary,*"—he says, "I will thank you to inform me if the amount of the notes of the State Bank of North-Carolina, is comprehended in the sum of 50,000 dollars which you proposed to deposite in the office of discount and deposite at Fayetteville. Also the amount of the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee, which is comprehended in the sum of 70,000 dollars in Tennessee notes, which you proposed to deposite in Kentucky. The same information is requested as to the other Tennessee banks." The propositions of the banks were not then acceded to, but were held "sub judice"—none of the money paid, and eight days before the date of the letter, the whole of the notes of the local banks, exclusive of its own, in possession of the Bank of Missouri, were reduced to 281,445 dollars, leaving only 3,445 dollars, besides those which were proposed to be paid to the government (See bank return of 1st September, 1819.) In the letter I, No. 7, of the 27th September, 1819, to the Bank of Missouri, Mr. Crawford says: "The Bank of the United States having declined to receive, as cash, the Vincennes and Ohio notes mentioned in your letter, I have to request that you will deposite the former in the Bank of Vincennes, and the latter in the Bank of Chillicothe, &c. In consequence of the suspension of specie payments, by the State Bank of North-Carolina, the Bank of the United States will not receive its notes as cash." He, however, agreed to receive them, and requested that all of them, included in the 50,000 dollars of southern notes, should be deposited in the State Bank at Raleigh. Respecting the Tennessee notes, he says, "instructions will be given as soon as I receive your reply to my letter of the 9th inst."—(a suppressed letter)—None of the money yet paid; and nine days after the date of this letter, the whole amount of the notes of the local banks, in the possession of the Bank of Missouri, was 264,294 dollars, which was 13,706 dollars less than the amount of those proposed to be paid to the government. (See bank return of 1st October, 1819.) This deficiency, however, could easily be supplied, since nothing could be more practicable than to make the government's good money available for the purchase of bad.

Various others of the suppressed letters relate to this subject, [illegible] one of them, B No. 13, of the 11th October, 1819, from the President of the Bank of Missouri, he says to Mr. Crawford, in relation to the notes proposed to be paid to the government, "your compliance with the request of this board has been thankfully noticed by them, and they will, as far as practicable, follow your indications, &c.

The determination, however, to draw the first draft of 210,000 dollars was changed, and a draft of 50,000 [illegible], payable at the branch of Washington [illegible] 160,000 dollars, payable at the [illegible] Bank of Louisville, were substituted in the place. Funds to discharge the first of these drafts were transmitted from St. Louis, on the 14th November, 1819. (See suppressed letter B, No. 15.) The other draft having been protested at Louisville, on the 8th of the same month, was subsequently settled at this place, (see suppressed letter B, No. 16,) and thus, the first proportion of the public money required by Mr. Crawford's letter of the 23d June, 1819, to be transferred, was paid in about five months thereafter.

The second draft for 210,000 dollars was transmitted to Louisville, but the Branch at that place would not receive such notes as the Bank of Missouri insisted upon paying, as appears by the suppressed letter B, No. 21, in which its Cashier says to Mr. Crawford: "I have answered a demand of that Bank, (the branch at Louisville,) by saying that upwards of 70,000 dollars, (principally Tennessee notes) now, and at all times heretofore, assigned to the Treasury, *must go towards the payment of the debt called for by that draft.*

It being, therefore, found impracticable to adjust this affair at Louisville, agreeably to the wishes of the Bank of Missouri, it determined upon the expedient of sending an agent to Washington, to negotiate with Mr. Crawford himself upon the subject.

In the suppressed letter B, No. 17, the President of the Bank of Missouri, referring to funds sent to Louisville, (which are not described) to 25,000 dollars uncurrent notes sent to Raleigh, says to Mr. Crawford,—"to perform this business, our intelligent director, Col. Reddick, has given his services;" and after expressing a hope that Mr. Crawford "would not again require of it (the bank) a transmission of its funds," he adds, "a disposition to aid the public service, and a respect for your indications as a politician and financier, will induce the directory to make any exertion which you may require, *provided it does not endanger the property and interest of their Stockholders*, and the safety of the institution. That danger is too imminent not to be dreaded, and the apprehension of it has *effected a determination not to encounter it.*" The bank being on the safe side, by having the public money in its possession, it would seem is not altogether insensible of its power, in some measure, to dictate its own terms. That it did so with entire impunity and great advantage to itself will hereafter be shown.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

A match for the rat story.—The Reading (Pa.) Chronicle, states that a circumstance occurred on the 4th inst. that may certainly be called a wonder, and will stagger the sceptics, and will be good food for the credulous. Whilst a young man of that place was sitting where three men were at work at the [illegible], near Mr. Lair's house, there suddenly appeared two crows, and directly alighted on each of the shoulders of [illegible] and continued for a few seconds to maintain their seats without any apparent shyness, and disregarded the man, although he put his hand up to drive them off—nor did they fly off till one of the men attempted to catch them. The man on whom they alighted, immediately became pensive, and quitting his work, exclaimed, "Now I know what I have to do," and left the contract, although he had but that morning commenced working there. The other men looked upon the event as ominous that he was guilty of some unknown crime, and challenged him accordingly. He neither owned nor denied the charge, but went off deeply affected. [Well, and what then?]

POST-MASTER GENERAL.

The new Postmaster general, Mr. McLean, enters on the duties of his office (says the Trenton Emporium,) with a considerable display of energy and decision. He has issued a circular to postmasters and mail contractors, enumerating various causes of complaint, and giving the most decided assurances that prompt measures will be taken to correct them. He says the department is going behind hand to the amount of $40,000 per quarter, owing to the delinquency of postmasters.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1823.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, in a column of very sensible and temperate remarks, in their paper of the 15th inst. have revealed their sentiments on the subject of the Presidential Election. After assigning their reasons for not sooner taking a part in the pending contest, they proceed to intimate that their paper is now open "to respectably written and temperate essays in favor of either of the candidates." This is as it ought to be; it is all that the friends of Mr. Calhoun desire. Let there be a full and fair examination of the pretensions and qualifications of the several candidates, and we do not doubt but that the people will then make a judicious choice. But let *all* come out—no *suppressing* information, or documents. That man who is to be the chief magistrate of the United States, should not be afraid of *light*; his character should be such, as to face the solar effulgence of mid-day, without a wink.

It is our honest and firm opinion, that Mr. Calhoun, on the score of talents and public services, has higher claims to the Presidency than either of his competitors; yet we freely open our columns to the friends of either of the other candidates,—reserving to ourselves the right of detecting and exposing the fallacies that may appear in any of their communications.

The Editors of the Star give it as their opinion, that the time *has been* when the public sentiment of the State was for Mr. Crawford, but that now it is otherwise. We will agree so far with our brother Editors as to say, that some time back Mr. Crawford was much more popular than at present,—for *then* his character and views were not so fully developed as they *now* are; but we cannot admit that the great mass of our population *ever* had a confidence and respect for his political wisdom and integrity, that would induce them to think of him seriously for President of the United States. At all events, we are well satisfied he *now* has no prospect of obtaining the vote of North-Carolina. That Mr. Crawford has friends in the State, and some very active and *managing* ones, cannot be denied; but were his friends much more numerous than they are, they could not carry the vote of the State with them. The time has gone by, when the great argument in favor of Mr. Crawford could have been used with effect,—to wit, that he is the *Virginia* candidate. Virginia influence is no longer the charm that will control the public sentiment of North-Carolina. However sensibly it may be felt by such of our citizens as live along the borders of the "Ancient dominion," the people of the interior are now free of it, and are determined to redeem the character of the state. No doubt this is much regretted by the friends of Mr. Crawford; but the friends of *North-Carolina* must rejoice at it,—no matter whether they live in the East or the West.

Perhaps few persons have had greater facilities than we have, of ascertaining the sentiment of the people of the western counties, on the Presidential question. We not only have intelligent correspondents in almost every county, but we have just returned from a visit in the upper counties; in the course of which, we took some pains to learn the public sentiment. The result of our observation is, that Mr. Crawford has much fewer friends than either Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Adams, or Gen. Jackson. How it is in the Eastern section of the State, we cannot, from personal observation, pretend to say; but judging from the best accounts, we must come to the conclusion, that Mr. Crawford's prospects are but little better in the East, (with the exception of a few mid-way counties bordering on Virginia) than they are South of the Yadkin.

If, then, Mr. Crawford and his friends seriously calculate on the vote of North-Carolina, we feel confident they will meet with a disappointment.

It is really amusing, and at the same time a [illegible] to see how pertinaciously the friends of Mr. Crawford cling to the idea, that North-Carolina will *follow* Virginia. In all their calculations, as a matter of course, they tack us to the wake of the "Ancient dominion." This, we think, is carrying the joke a little too far. North Carolina is not a *province* of Virginia; and because Virginia has heretofore *led* us, that is no reason we should forever *follow!* Our character and pride as a State, forbid it. We can "*walk alone!*" We repeat it, that we feel assured, if Virginia votes for William H. Crawford as next President, she will not find the 15 votes of North Carolina thrown into the same scale.

We will close our remarks *at this time*, by extracting a part of the editorial article above alluded to, from the Star:

"In opening our columns to the various advocates of the respective presidential candidates, we, by no means, hold ourselves bound to abstain from an unreserved expression of our own opinions on the subject.

We believe that the public sentiment in this state, *somewhat since* (emanating, probably, from the same source whence its *political tone* is usually derived—we mean our sister state Virginia,) was for Wm. H. Crawford, Esq. Whatever cause individuals may choose to attribute the change, certain it is, in our opinion, the popularity of this gentleman has visibly and rapidly declined within a short period. Its decline is daily more and more perceptible. We do not mean it without the best means of knowing when we say that the major part of that populous and wealthy portion of North-Carolina, viz. the *western section* of the state, is decidedly in favor of the election of JOHN C. CALHOUN, Esquire, as our next President; that this gentleman has numerous influential friends in the eastern section, who are determined to subserve what they conceive to be the best interests of the country by aiding his cause, or that of any other true republican, and to oppose, by all fair means, the pretensions of Mr. Crawford and the *Radical party*; that, as regards the central portion of the state, the best information from others, and some personal observation, enables us to say, that, if a *southern candidate* is elected, the choice will fall upon Mr. Calhoun. Indeed, the merits of this *consistent republican* (to borrow the words of a correspondent now on file) are daily becoming more perfectly appreciated; and the prospect of his ultimate success hourly brightening by the continued accessions of strength which his pretensions to the high and responsible office of chief magistrate of the Union derive from the combined aid of talents, individual worth, and political influence. We shall feel bound to follow, speedily, the premises, with the reasons, which have led to their adoption.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. WHITE: I am an old man, and have from my youth been engaged in the laudable pursuit of endeavoring to raise a support for my family, by strictly attending to agricultural employments. My parents gave me an education sufficient to enable me to read the Bible, the testament, the almanac, and the newspapers. When I find any difficulty in understanding the two first, I refer to our parson; who, without hesitation, gives me such an explanation as is satisfactory to himself, and of course, as his education is superior to mine, ought to be satisfactory to me. As to the almanac, a Justice of the Peace in my neighborhood, a very knowing man, who has been acquainted with the sun, moon, and planetary system from their birth, can give the history of all their odd freaks and juvenile gambols up to the present date, and is consequently well qualified to explain any difficulty I meet with in it. And when any thing novel or incomprehensible to my understanding is published in the newspapers, I think it most advisable to request an explanation of the publisher; who, by the by, for the sake of novelty, frequently publishes communications sent to him, which neither himself, or any body else, understands; which, in all probability may be the case in the present instance.

Myself and neighbours have recently become much alarmed with the report in your paper, of the invasion of our country by the *Radicals*,—a people with whose character, numbers and measures we are unacquainted. A sagacious old neighbor of mine informs me, that since reading your paper, he has examined Guthrie's Grammar, from stem to stern, and as he can discover no nation of that name on the surface of the globe, wisely conjectures they must be inhabitants of the country lately discovered in the centre of the Earth, by Capt. Symmes; who, for the want of room, have grown to such an enormous size as to burst the world, as a chicken would an egg-shell; and, if the aperture is only sufficiently large, will pour out upon us by thousands, like ants from a mole hill, And, as they have commenced their attack at the seat of government, and have already captured some of the officers of the cabinet, he shrudely shakes his head, and observes, "The Lord only knows what they will do next." Another old broad brimmed friend of mine, is clearly of the opinion that the Radicals are a spurious production of the late union between the Democrats and Aristocrats of our own country; and that as the connection was unnatural, the offspring must of course be monsters. Whether either of these gentlemen have come within a mile of the truth, I am unable to say; and would be thankful to know who those Radicals are? From whence they originated? What mischief they have already done? What they may hereafter probably do? Whether those are not the same fellows who, some time since, had the audacity to contend that public debts were not public benefits? That standing armies in time of peace were unnecessary and expensive? That retrenchment in the expenditures of our government ought to be made, so as to bring our disbursements within the nett amount of our revenue? And, finally, that borrowing money for the support of useless and unnecessary offices and officers, was impolitic, and ought not to be tolerated by an enlightened people?

AN OLD FARMER.

We can in no way so effectually answer the queries of "An old Farmer," as by quoting the following address of Mr. M'Duffie. In it our correspondent will see a faithful portraiture of the *Radical* party,—a party, of whose existence he is ironically incredulous. In it, he will see a true history of the origin, the character, and the prospective views of the members of this party; he will see that they are the chance offspring of disappointed political ambition—engendered by a morbid, rankling inveteracy against the administration of Mr. Monroe; and in it, he will see a masterly exposure of the false-hearted professions of the members of this Radical party, and a lucid and intrepid defence of those measures of the general government which are calculated to render us a great and prosperous nation at home, and a respected people abroad.

[*Ed. Carolinian.*

The citizens of Edgefield and Abbeville Districts, S. C. gave their representative in Congress, Mr. M'Duffie, a public dinner, on the 20th ult. in testimony of their high regard for his worth and ability as a patriotic defender of his country's rights and honor; when, among others, the following toast was drank:

"*Our Representative and Guest, George M'Duffie:* alike powerful to shield the wise policy of the administration, and to scourge the madness of *radicalism*; the world has proof how largely he possesses the confidence of his constituents."

To which Mr. M'Duffie replied in the following eloquent manner:

Fellow-Citizens of Cambridge and its vicinity.

The manifold proofs which it has been my good fortune to receive of your warm and disinterested friendship; the kind indulgence with which, in your abundant partiality, you have been pleased to view such parts of my conduct, as constituted grounds of conscientious objection in the minds of some of my most worthy and respectable fellow-citizens, during the usual discontent and excitement that prevailed in the recent canvass; and the manifestation of your continued attachment and undiminished confidence, furnished by this hospitable reception and flattering notice: all conspire to excite in my bosom a tumult of mingled emotions which I am utterly incapable of expressing. Under circumstances so deeply impressive, those complimentary forms of speech, which usage has appropriated to occasions like the present, would be cold, uncongenial, ceremonious: and I am sure I should exhibit a beggarly picture of those feelings of gratitude which literally overwhelms me, were I to attempt to give them utterance. But though I will not venture to commit to the inadequate vehicle of words, the warm current which flows from a heart oppressed with kindness, I will at least express a hope, that the assiduity and zeal with which I shall devote myself to your service in the high and responsible station to which I have been twice elevated by your suffrages, will not only evince my profound sense of the obligations under which you have laid me, but also afford some evidence, that I am not altogether unworthy of the confidence you have so liberally reposed in me.

As you have alluded in terms undeservedly complimentary, to the humble part which I have acted in defending the policy of the administration against the violent assaults and reckless projects of the *radical party*, I shall avail myself of the occasion to present some views, illustrative of the character, principles, and designs of this ephemeral faction, which has sprung up since the late war, from the various elements of envy, disappointment, discontent, honest error, and restless ambition. It was the peculiar and distinguished characteristic of the war to which I have just alluded, that we not only acquired glory by its achievements, but wisdom by its disasters. We came out of the conflict proud in the consciousness of our capacity for war, but deeply and solemnly impressed with the conviction that a well measured and systematic preparation for that dreadful but inevitable exigency, constituted a leading and essential feature in the permanent policy of the country. Our own recent experience had verified the maxim of Washington, and accordingly Congress under the recommendation of Mr. Madison, organized our peace establishment upon a scale commensurate with the capacity of the country, the condition of the world, and the great purposes of national defence and security. When Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency, but little more remained for him than to maintain and improve the system so wisely established by his predecessor. In effecting these important objects, he behaved with an ability and a zeal, which gave him new titles to the lasting gratitude of his country.

The internal administration of the government assumed an aspect entirely new. By an improved organization, and a well adjusted system of accountability, efficiency was made to supply the place of imbecility, and a degree of economy was introduced, in the great disbursing department of government, wholly unprecedented in our history. By these means, upwards of a million of dollars were annually saved in the expenditures of the military establishment alone. But in the very midst of these signal improvements, when Mr. Monroe was enjoying his merited reward in the affection and confidence of an undivided people, the leaders of the radical party, at first under the simulated guise of friendship, but eventually with an open display of hostile banners, commenced an attack upon his administration, with all that concert and consistency which indicate a common purpose, and existing circumstances, characterise a faction. This system of policy, so deliberately devised under the auspices of Madison, and so ably sustained by the firmness and energy of Monroe, was denounced as unnecessarily expensive, and inconsistent with the purity and simplicity of republican principles. In the very face of mathematical demonstration to the contrary; Mr. Monroe's administration was charged with extravagance; and by a profanation of all that is venerable and sacred in human character, it was charged with corruption!

Let us here pause for a moment, and inquire what is the history and what is the character of the man against whom such infamous charges are preferred by these puritanical pretenders of the lights of a new revelation in politics? Who is James Monroe? He is a revolutionary patriarch: one of the fathers of the Republic, who fought by the side of Washington for our Independence; and having contributed to carry his country through the perils of two glorious wars, was elevated to the highest office in her gift, as a reward for his long and faithful services. At this moment he occupies a position in our history, calculated at once to extinguish enmity and excite the warmest feelings of kindness and affection. Most of those with whom he commenced the career of public service, have passed away from the scene of their common toils and common glory, and he remains on the theatre of active life, almost a solitary monument of times which can never be forgotten; and is, in all probability, the last of his race that will preside over the rising destinies of the nation they have delivered from bondage. The sceptre must soon pass into the hands of another generation; and happy will it be for the republic if, with the emblem of power, the mantle of his purity should descend upon his successor. This is the man upon the ruins of whose administration, the radical party have impiously attempted to build up the fortunes of a new political dynasty. What then shall we say, fellow-citizens, of that unchastened and unhallowed ambition, which, for the selfish and sinister purpose of its own aggrandizement, would tear away with sacrilegious hands the last honors which a grateful country has placed upon the brow of this venerable patriot! And who are those potitical adventurers, who have arraigned the purity of his principles, and charged him with wandering from the fold of the true republican faith, merely to excite new divisions, in the hope that they may be thrown up to the surface, by the political elements? Are they the venerable relics of the revolutionary stock, who imbibed the purity of revolutionary principles in times 'that tried men's souls?' No, they are mere political ephemera, generated by the fermentation of the times.—Have they the warrant of long and faithful services, to challenge the confidence of the country? No; they are unknown to its history. Where were they in our recent struggle with Great Britain, when all the talents and patriotism of the country were called in requisition to direct our councils, and lead our armies? Neither were their voices heard in the council, nor their arms raised in battle. But when the storm had pased away, and the sunshine of peace had announced that the danger was all over, then, like the "insect tribe," they sprang into a fluttering and noisy consequence, denouncing all that had been done, while they lay ingloriously secure in the deep obscurity of their hiding places.

Such are the pretenders who have had the effrontery to denounce as apostates from republican principles, those able statesmen and ardent patriots who raised the indignant spirits of the country to avenge her wrongs in the recent war; who, in the darkest hour of that eventful struggle, when the hosts of the invader darkened our shores, and the voice of faction distracted our councils; when the feeble shrunk from danger, and the stoutest hearts looked to the event with the deepest anxiety, and adopted the dying sentiment of *Lawrence*, and 'would not give up the ship;' but

"Stood by their country's glory fast,
And nail'd her colors to the mast."

As we have seen something of the history and character of the radicals, let us inquire a little into their principles and doctrines.

As they aim at a political revolution, and are more anxious to occupy the seats of power than scrupulous about the means of ascending to them, they have adopted such topics of declamation and of censure, as they suppose will render them the most acceptable to the people. They consequently hold themselves up as the special and exclusive advocates of economy, and declare that the people will be ruined by the extravagance of the government. But almost every page of history teaches us the lesson, that those who ambitiously aspire to power, without any substantial claims to promotion, are invariably most obtrusive and clamorous in their professions of attachment to the rights of the people. Such professions cost them nothing, and they are worth precisely as much as they cost. And that you may be enabled to estimate the value of such professions on the part of the radicals, I invite your attention to two facts, singularly illustrative of radical sincerity. In the first place, they began to preach in favor of economy, and denounce extravagance, at the very time when the government was more distinguished for economy, and less obnoxious to the charge of extravagance, than at any former period. In the second place, the very men whom they have selected to cleanse the Augean stable of abuses and extravagances, is the only member of the present administration they condemn, who has wasted the public money by official mismanagement. What then is the economy of the radicals? Underrating the virtue and intelligence of the people, and believing that avarice predominates to the exclusion even of a rational and calculating patriotism, they hope to recommend themselves to popular confidence, by appealing to the most grovelling principles of our nature. Hence, according to their professed notions of economy, all the defensive institution of the country; all that renders us secure at home or respected abroad; every thing, in fact, that constitutes us an independent nation, must be immolated at the shrine of this false idol. Our fortifications must be suspended, and the rich and flourishing cities that ornament our extensive line of sea coast, and pour the treasures of commerce into the bosom of our country, must be exposed to plunder and desolation, to *save our money*. Our army must be disbanded; our navy dismantled, and the country left naked and defenceless, a prey to every invader, and the contempt of every nation, *to save our money*. In fact, according to the creed of this new sect of politicians, the great end of man's creation is to consume the fruits of the earth and perish, leaving no memorial behind him; and the only legitimate object of government is not, as we have been taught by our forefathers, "to provide for the common defence and general welfare;" not to vindicate the rights and avenge the wrongs of the people; but to provide them with the mere means of gratifying their physical appetites. But such is neither the destiny of man, nor the end of government.—It is in the order of Providence, that nations as well as individuals, should derive true and substantial happiness only from a high course of moral action, involving toil, and rising above difficulties; and that government best fulfils the end of its creation, which produces the fullest developement of the more elevated and disinterested principles of our nature.

But I am running into a discussion that would carry me far beyond the limits prescribed by the occasion. I will, therefore, conclude by offering you a sentiment, which, if these were my last words, I should utter with as much religious devotion, as I now do with heart-felt sincerity:

The citizens of the united districts of Edgefield and Abbeville—high minded, intelligent, and patriotic: may they never be represented by a false-hearted demagogue.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: The following case, which can be well authenticated by many respectable persons, ought to be made public, that those who are or may be afflicted with that disease of the eye called "Cataract," may know where and to whom to apply to obtain relief.

Mrs. Penny Edwards, one of the poor of Lincoln county, had been blind of one eye for the space of thirteen years, and of the other for six years; her blindness was occasioned by violent inflammation of her eyes. Doct. James Bivings performed an operation on each eye, by which the sight of them both was restored.

It is nearly or quite two years since the operation was performed; and although she is upwards of fifty years old, she can at this time see to card, spin, knit, and sew.

A publication of the foregoing appears the more necessary, as Dr. Beckwith has removed from Salisbury, and as many who may need relief in such a case, may not know that it can be as conveniently obtained by applying to Dr. Bivings, of Lincoln. PHILANTHROPOS.

Bad news.—A trading party of 75 Americans, under the command of Gen. Ashley, which started from Missouri sometime last spring, to visit the Rocky Mountains, was, on the 2d of June, about 300 miles above the Council Bluffs, attacked by the *Ricaras* Indians, who killed 16 of the Americans, and wounded nine. As soon as intelligence of the outrage reached Council Bluffs, Col. Leavenworth marched with a body of troops to punish those lawless savages. It is believed that the Indians were instigated to this wanton attack by *British* agents, or traders, who are very jealous of American enterprize.

A Mr. M'Kenzie, and one of his workmen, by the name of Milton Ladd, were drowned on the 26th ult. near Columbia, S. C. in attempting to cross the Saluda river, near its mouth. Mr. M'Kenzie had just finished a large dam across the river, and had rowed out in the middle of the stream, below the dam, to see what effect a high fresh, which was then rising, would have upon the dam. The stream swelled so much, and ran so rapidly, that the boat was upset, and two of the men in it lost.

DOGS.

By an ordinance of the City of Boston, any person who keeps a dog "which shall, by barking, biting or howling, be offensive to any person whatever," is liable to a penalty of five dollars for every week, which the dog is so kept. Such a regulation is particularly wholesome; for nothing is more annoying, even to people in health, and much more so to those who are sick, than the howling of dogs, especially in the *night* season.

ELECTION RETURNS.

State of the poll, in the Borough of Salisbury, at an election for a Member of the House of Commons of the next General Assembly:

John L. Henderson,	90
Alfred Macay,	58

By the public attention of our correspondents, in the several counties, we are enabled to present returns of the Elections from the following, in addition to what we published last week:

Buncombe—Gen. Philip Britain for the Senate, and Joseph Lowry and James Whitaker, Esqs. for the Commons, are elected. State of the poll: Brittain 478, Col. Chunn 381, for the Senate; Lowry 790, Whitaker 692, W. Britain, 464, Horton 450. For Congress, Vance 774, Walker 447, Rabon 59, Walton 37. Gen. Brittain and Col. Chunn are elected delegates.

Burke—James R. M'Dowell, Esq. Senate; Maj. Byus Collins, and William Roane, Esq. Commons. State of the poll: M'Dowell 603, Carson 432, for Senate; Collins 908, Raone 808, Burgin 647, Ballou 630. For Congress, Vance 674, Walker 531, Walton 290, Rabon 107. Col. Wm. Dixon, and Col. Isaac T. Avery, were unanimously elected delegates; and a unanimous voice in the county for a Convention.

Lincoln—Maj. Daniel M. Forney, for the Senate; Col. Oliver W. Holland and Dan'l. Conrad, Esq. for the Commons, are elected. State of the poll: Forney 600, Alexander M'Corkle, Esq. (who it is said did not offer) 242 votes, for the Senate; Holland 1300, Conrad 968, Shipp 742, Hoke 703. R. Williamson, R. H. Burton, and J. F. Brevard, Esqs. elected delegates.

In the Congressional district composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Cabarrus, Maj. Henry W. Connor is elected by a majority of 997 votes. State of the poll: Mecklenburg, Davidson 1124, Conner 566; Lincoln, Conner 1674, Davidson 406; Cabarrus, Conner 688, Davidson 301.

Mecklenburg—Gen. M. M'Leary, for the Senate; Matthew Bain, and Col. Thos. G. Polk, for the Commons, are elected. State of the poll: M'Leary 775, Kerr 46, for the Senate; Bain 1041, Polk 894, Wilson 879, Craig 470, for the Commons. Gen. M'Leary and Col. Polk are elected delegates.

Wilkes—Col. James Willborn, for the Senate; Maj. N. Gordon and Col. Wm. Horton, are elected. State of the poll: Willborn 401, Gen Jones 355, for the Senate; Gordon 624, Horton 502, Wilson 492, Miller 406, H. M. Stokes 274.

Davidson—Alex. Caldcleugh, Esq. for the Senate; Jesse Hargrave and William Bodenhamer, Esqs. for the Commons, are elected. State of the poll: Caldcleugh 409, John Smith 405, for the Senate; Hargrave 648, Bodenhamer 647, Hampton 549, Burchett 512, for the Commons. In this Congressional district, we have heard from all the counties but Chatham; John Long, Esq. is elected. In Rowan, M'Clelland 1011, Long 434; Davidson, Long 756, M'Clelland 448; Randolph, Long 986, M'Clelland 13. In these three counties, Mr. Long has a majority of 734.

Stokes—John Hill, Esq. for the Senate; A. H. Shepperd, and F. Flynt, for the Commons, are elected. State of the poll: Hill 537, Shober 528, for the Senate; Shepperd 1617, Flynt 1034, Gregg 685, for the Commons.

Randolph—Gen. Alex. Gray, for the Senate, without opposition; Maj. Abram Brower, and Maj. George Hoover, for the Commons, are elected. State of the Poll: Brower 811, Hoover 552, B. Marmion, Esq. 415, for the Commons. Gen. Gray and J. B. Troy, Esq. are elected delegates.

Guilford—Jona. Parker, Esq. for the Senate; Sam'l. Hunter, Esq. and Dr. David Worth, for the Commons, are elected. State of the poll: Parker 630, Douke 588, for the Senate; Hunter 1182, Worth 1032, Col. Nealy 1032, and Wm. Adams 854. Dr. Worth and Col. Nealy, having an equal number of votes, the Sheriff gave the casting vote for Worth.

Cabarrus—John Phifer, Esq. Senate; Christopher Melchor, and William M'Lean, Commons. State of the poll: Phifer 304, Gen. Barringer 257, for Senate; M'Lean 541, Melchor 516, Klutts 403.

Rutherford—Elias Alexander is elected for the Senate; state of the poll: Alexander 467, Green 418. James Graham, Esq. and Gen. John Carson, for the Commons; state of the poll: Graham 1229, Carson 1008, Bird 432. James Graham and Joseph M. D. Carson, Esqs. are elected delegates; state of the poll: Graham 903, J. M. D. Carson 502, Gen. John Carson 458, James L. Terrell 119. For Congress, Gen. George Walton 631, F. Walker, Esq. 519, Dr. R. B. Vance 304, Col. H. Rabon 136. In Rutherford, Burke and Buncombe, Dr. Vance has a majority of 255 votes over Mr. Walker, and as Haywood only is yet to be heard from, which will give neither of the candidates a large majority, Dr. Vance must consequently be elected.

Montgomery—The old members are elected; James Legrand, Senate; John Dargan and Hardy Morgan, Commons.

Orange—Duncan Cameron, Esq. Senate; James Mebane, John M'Cauley, Commons. Thomas Clancey, elected from the town of Hillsborough.

Anson—William Marshall, Senate; Joseph White, and James Gordon, Commons. Francis A. Cash, and Henry W. Harrington, delegates.

In the Fayetteville Congressional district, Mr. Culpepper is elected by a majority of 125 or 130 votes.

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The following returns we derive through the different papers of the State:

Hertford—D. E. Sumner, Senate; John Vann, and James Copeland, Commons.

Beaufort—J. O. K. Williams, Senate; F. W Blackledge, and Wyriott Grimes, Commons. John Stanley, Esq. is elected a member from the town of Newbern.

Nash—W. W. Boddie, Senate; Thomas B. Mann, and Edwin L. Whitehead, Commons.

Craven—John H. Bryan, Senate; John M. Bryan, and Samuel Whitehurst, Commons.—

BISHOP OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

We are authorised to say, that the Rev. Dr. John S. Ravenscroft, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of North-Carolina, will visit Salisbury the 4th or 5th of September, and will officiate on Sunday the 7th; at which time the administration of the Lord's Supper will be held, and the rites of confirmation extended to those who may apply for that purpose.

Destructive Fire.—The State Penitentiary, in Richmond, was burnt down on the 9th instant. There were 244 convicts in the prison, 11 or 12 of whom were women; they were all saved, but most of the public property was lost. The whole loss to the state of Virginia, it is supposed, will not fall much short of $200,000. The prisoners made no attempt to escape. The fire is thought to have originated from accident.

NEW-YORK.

We are informed, says the N. Y. Patriot, that Governor Yates will recommend, that the next Legislatare refer the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President to the PEOPLE. We have this intelligence from a source on which we can place reliance; and it looks well for the triumph of true Republican principles. It looks well for the Democracy of the State.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Female Patriotism.—Five hunrdred women at Barcelona, in Spain, have formed themselves into a corps, dressed in jackets and armed with pikes, fully determined to lose their lives in defence of their city.

A pirate.—A sailor from on board the Bayard, from France, having just landed at New-York, met in the street a person whom he immediately seized and accused of piracy, he having been robbed at sea, and cruelly treated by him. He was carried to the police, examined and fully committed for trial.

In Brown county, Ohio, William Turner, in shooting a squirrel, shot his own daughter dead—the ball striking a rail, and glancing until it hit his child.

The Baltimore Chronicle, in noticing the death of a child, by a window sash falling on its neck, recommends windows to open like folding doors, as preferable for an ornament and safety; such as are in use in some cities of Europe.

A Lot of Ground in the City of New York, the area of which is about 25 by 30 feet, was lately sold for $20,500! This must be the highest price ever paid for the same space of ground. It is at the enormous rate of *one million and a hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars per acre.*

From Havana.—The Governor of Cuba, Vives, has issued a spirited and patriotic address to the inhabitants of Havana, in which he calls on them to adhere to the "Constitutional King and Cortes," and stigmatises all those who are opposed to this as "a band of adventurers and invading foreigners, who wish to bow the neck of Spain under the galling yoke."

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

NEW YORK, AUG. 11.

We have been favored by a friend with a file of Gibraltar papers to the 1st of July, received by the Mary and Jane, arrived at Philadelplia, and we still observe, with regret, that the accounts are in no manner flattering to the cause of Spain and civil liberty.

The French troops entered Port St. Mary's on the 23d of June, to the amount of 4000 foot and 500 cavalry. This town is nearly opposite Cadiz, distance less than three miles, from the nearest point of which, Soult threw shells into the city during the long seige; and if so small a force is tranquilly permitted to occupy a post so near the cortes and king without immediate distinction by the people, the cause must be in a melancholy condition indeed. We have reason, however, to believe, that French gold does more than bayonets.

The amount of the French occupying the entire province of Andalusia is 20,000 men, of which 5000 are cavalry, and 14 pieces of cannon. They formed two divisions that united at Cordova.

We observe also with regret, that Gen. Ballasteros has been compelled to evacuate Valencia. The particulars are from the French bulletins, and are, therefore, to be cautiously received. Ballasteros had a force of 14,000 men, consisting of the garrisons of Valencia and Molina.—1500 to 2000 man occupied Alcira; an equal number garrisoned Teruel.

The only hope now is, that Cadiz will be able to hold out, and a few months resistance will do every thing for Spain; as the French cannot long remain tranquil in Spain; their safety requires that they should be across the Pyrenees before December, or a winter campaign, dangerous in its results, will be demanded, and there may many preliminaries be settle before that time, and the resistance of Cadiz may accomplish much good.

CADIZ, JUNE 20.—The King has been pleased to declare in a state of siege, the district comprehending the Island of Cadiz.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mexican service (a native of the United States, and lately a resident in this City) to his friend in Washington, dated

ALVARADO, JULY 10, 1823.

"By this period, I thought to have been in the city of Mexico, but it was not possible. I shall remain here during this summer: this place is perfectly healthy, and I have not the least hesitation in remaining.

"There is at present, great confusion in this country; conspiracies on conspiracies every day. A few days ago, a detachment left this city for a small town about 10 leagues up the river, to put down a rebellious set who are in favor of the Emperor. My friend C***** was attached to it. They soon quieted matters, and brought down 5 of the leaders as prisoners. Several officers of rank were shot at the city of Mexico not long since, for conspiring against the present government. General St. Ann, professing to be such a great patriot, has become a traitor, but he never was considered any thing else by the people. He has marched with his army to *San Luis Potosi*, and there his troops declared him Emperor II, by the title of Antonio 1st. His treachery occurred thus early in consequence of his not getting at the head of the government, to which he aspired. In fact, I see nothing but intrigue; each one is aiming for some great place; so that every thing is sacrificed for self aggrandisement.—No one general, whose name is familiar in the United States, can be called a patriot, but General *Victoria*. *He* has given up every thing for his country's good.—I think much difficulty must arise before things are properly adjusted.

NEW YORK, AUG. 8.

MEXICAN PAPERS.

In our Vera Cruz papers, furnished by capt. Boyer, we find, that the Commissioners from Spain, and those on the part of the government of Mexico, according to an arrangement of the 28th May, held their first formal meeting at Xalapa on the 12th June. The Spanish Commissioners then presented a document explaining the views of Spain in regard to Mexico, and a copy therefore was ordered to be sent to the government at Mexico.

In the sitting of the 14th, Victoria demanded of the Spanish Envoys an explicit declaration, whether it was the intention of Spain to acknowledge the independence of Mexico. To this the Envoys replied, that they could give no stronger proof that such was her intention, than would be found in the propositions and guarantees they had proposed, after having shewn that they possessed the necessary powers to act on the subject.

The commissioners again assembled on the 18th, when Victoria informed them he was under the necessity of leaving Xalapa, but wished to inquire whether the Envoys were disposed to enter into a provisional Treaty of Commerce, and upon what conditions. They replied that they were ready to make such an arrangement, and upon terms that would be mutually advantageous to both countries.—The session was then adjourned.

A private letter of the 27th of June, states that St. Anna had had an interview at Jaral with Armijo, (acting we suppose under the government,) but they could not agree. The latter set off next day to join the forces of the districts of Pardo.—He was followed by St. Anna, and the advanced guards met the same day, but no blood was shed. Armijo fled to Socabon, whither it was the intention of St. Anna to pursue him.

The same letter states that St. Anna's troops had declared him *Second Emperor*, under the title of Antonio the first!

Com. Porter says, "If Key West (or Thompson's Island) be occupied by our forces, it is of little consequence who possesses Cuba; for that will give us complete command of the Gulf of Mexico." This is important news.

Female Patriotism.—Five hundred women at Barcelona, in Spain, have formed themselves into a corps, dressed in jackets and armed with pikes, fully determined to lose their lives in defence of their city.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A novel insurrection.—The missionary reports from the African Island, of last year (says the Trenton Emporium,) detail a singular insurrection in Madagascar. The *women* rose to the number of 4000, and threatened to chastise the king unless he would grant them some of their wishes, and consult them as to the manner of *cutting his hair*. He however collected his soldiers around him, and boldly sent them word that he was king, and would do as he pleased. It is a great pity there was not something of his spirit in Spain—but there it seems a parcel of old women in breeches and cocked hats are likely to oblige the people to wear whatever *head dress they please*.

Died—Thursday [illegible] Mr. Ezekiel Bennett, of this [illegible] was last week working on the bank of the river between this and the great dam, in attempting to prevent his hat from falling into the river, reached too far to preserve his equilibrium, and he descended head first from an almost perpendicular rock, a distance of about *sixty feet* into the water, of the depth of *thirty feet* more! That he went to the bottom of the river is evident from the circumstance of his having in his hand on his re-ascending to the surface of the water, not his "*hat*," but a *stone* of about the same size. A boat near by immediately went to the assistance of Mr. Bennett; and we are pleased to add, received little or no injury from his romantic excursion.

Warning in thunder storms.—On the 9th July, at Pickensville, in South Carolina, a daughter of Mr. W. Mancel, aged 14, was killed by lightning—having placed herself near the chimney; a situation above all others, to be avoided in thunder storms.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Aug. 11.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 to 33, stained do. 12 to 16; Santee, 19 to 20; short staple, 10½ to 14½; Rice, prime, 3¾; inferior to good, 2¾ to 3; Whiskey, (Penn.) 34 to 35 cts.; N. E. Rum, 35 to 37; Apple Brandy, 32 to 33 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2½ to 4; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 8 to 9; Beef, Boston Mess, 11; No. 1, 9; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7½; Mackarel, No. 2, 5; No. 3, 3¾ to 4; Bacon, 6 to 9 cts.; Hams, 8 to 9; Lard, 7 to 10; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 32 to 35 cts.; Cogniac Brandy, 1 25 to 1 50 per gal.; Holland Gin, 95 to 100 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Swedes, 4 to 4½ 100 lbs.; English 3¾; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 33 cts. per bushel; Turks Island, 55 to 60; Sugar, Havana White, 11 to 13; Brown, 7½ to 8½; Muscovado, 7½ to 9½; St. Croix (prime) 9; N. Orleans, prime, 8½ to 9; Inferior, 7 to 8; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 25; Inferior to good, 22 to 23; Hyson Tea, 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam. 75 to 87 cts.; West India, 65; Molasses, (W. I.) 28 to 30 cts.; N. Orleans, 34; Black Pepper, 20 to 21; Pimento, 23.

N. Carolina Bank Bills, 6 a 6½ per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 5 a 6.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Aug. 14.

Cotton, 11 to 13; flour, fine, 5½; superfine, 6; wheat, $1; whiskey, 38; peach brandy, 50 a 75; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 55; bacon, 8 a 9½; salt, Turks Island, 80 a 85, per 100 bushels; molasses, 40 to 45; sugar, muscovado, 9 to 10; coffee prime, green, 28 to 30; 2d and 3d quality, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 00 to 1 20; flax-seed 75 to 80; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 25 a 30; rice, 3 50 to 4; per 100 lbs.; iron, $5 to 5 25, pr. 100 lb; tobacco leaf, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHERAW PRICES, Aug. 7.

Cotton, 9 to 12 cts.; Flour, new per barrel, 6 to 7; old 4 to 5½; Corn, bush, 50 to 60 cts. Oats, 35 to 40 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts. Butter, 10 to 18 cts.; Bagging, 32 to 35 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush. 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 12 dols; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 50 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 56.

DIED,

On the 6th day of August inst. at the house of Col. James Martin, Snow Creek, Stokes county, N. C. with the dead palsy, after a long and lingering illness before, Mrs. *Martha Loftin*, aged about 76 years, late from Greenville county, Virginia.

Western College.

THE Trustees of the Western College are requetsed to attend a meeting of the Board, at Lincolnton, on the *first Wednesday* in September next. It is desirable that all the members should attend at this meeting, as business vitally important to the institution, is expected to be laid before them.

JAMES M'REE, *Pres't.*

Aug. 19, 1823.

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Rowan county, on the 19th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is *George*; says his master's name is James Dockins, living in Newbury District, S. C.; says he was bought in Middlesex, Virginia, two years since, by John Dockins, negro trader; says he was hired by his master, James Dockins, to Mr. Johnson, of Fairfield District, S. C. from whom he ran away. The owner is desired to prove property, and take the negro away, or he will be disposed of according to act of Assembly.

SAMUEL JONES, *Sh'f.*

Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1823. 4t71

Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, &c.

100 Pieces of Cotton bagging. 30 Coils Bale Rope, together with a general assortment of *Groceries*, for sale by

AUGUSTIN AVERILL,

Front Street, Cheraw, South Carolina.

June 2, 1823 39-63-68-72-76-81

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN [illegible]PHY.

Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823. '85

Tinning, Copper-smithing, and Dry Goods, Hardware,

[illegible] which, with the assortment he intends to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1[illegible]

Copper-smithing.

The Copper-smithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Clock for Sale.

A FIRST rate brass Clock and Mahogany case for sale, on moderate terms. Apply to the Printer. *August* 5, 1823.

By the Governor of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the last General Assembly of North-Carolina, entitled "an act to provide for the sale of the Lands lately acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians, which have been surveyed and remain unsold," the Governor is authorised and required to cause the said Lands to be offered for sale. Now, therefore, I, Gabriel Holmes, Governor of the State aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that a Public Sale of the abovementioned Lands, agreeably to the said act, shall commence at Waynesville in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 22d of September next, under the superintendance of a Commissioner appointed for that purpose, who is authorised by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the sale to any other more convenient place, if such adjournment should be considered advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: one eighth part at the expiration of one year, one fourth at the expiration of two years, one-fourth at the expiration of three years, and the remaining fourth at the end of four years. The sale to continue one week, and no longer.

Given, under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1823.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

By the Governor,

L. B. HARDIN, P. Sec'y. 4t71

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 67

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of *Robb & Winebrenner*, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. '86

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Statesville, Aug. 1823.

WASHINGTON BYERS, Esq. having been appointed Aid to the Brigadier General of the 7th brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Andrew N. Allison, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Inspector of the 7th brigade, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Philo White, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Quarter Master of the 7th brigade, with the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON,
Brigadier General 7th Brigade
North-Carolina Militia.

—

The Colonel commanding the First Rowan Regiment, will cause the troops under his command to be paraded for [illegible] inspection, on some suitable field at [illegible]bury, by 12 o'clock, M. on the 2d day [illegible] next.

By act of Assembly, all the [illegible] in [illegible] county north of the Yadkin [illegible] to the First Regiment; the [illegible] heretofore cause Capt. Willis's company of militia to be organized with his regiment on the day of Review.

None but the 1st Rowan Regiment in the 7th brigade, will be reviewed this season; but the General expects returns from all the regiments, on or before the 25th of October next.

By order of the Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON BYERS,
1308p *Aid-de-Camp.*

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823.....Achilles Durham, *Comp't.* vs. Jonas Lyles and Levi Weir, *Def'ts.* It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jonas Lyles, one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It was ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian once a month for three months, requiring the said Jonas Lyles to appear at the next Court of Equity at the Court-House in Rutherfordton on the 3d Monday after 4th Monday of September next, there and then to answer, plead or demur, or the complainants bill will be taken pro confesso and the matter therein [illegible] accordingly.

Test, [illegible] T. F. MICHELL, *C. M. E.*

Price $[illegible] 62-68-74

Executions,

For [illegible] of militia, of an approved [illegible] for sale at the *Carolinian* Office.

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

Poetry.

[illegible]

Thus from one quarter blossom.

Thus from one quarter blossom
Three flowers upon one goodly stem,
Each lovely in the view;
And though not of exotic birth,
Grown, in their native climate grew.

The first that bloomed gave early proof,
What charms it would impart,
Though severed from its parent stem—
If grafted on the heart
Of one whose every care would be,
To keep it from life's tempest free.

To such should that fair flower be given,
Its beauty it would yet retain;
And flourish still like either gem,
That's left upon the parent stem.

Long may the parent stem be given,
The blessing it derives from Heaven;
Still cherish, with parental care,
The three sweet flowers that blossom there.

C.

THE TRIPLE PLEA.

Law, physic, and divinity,
Contend which shall superior be:
The Lawyer pleads he is your friend,
And will your rights and cause defend;
The Doctor says, deny't who will,
That life and health are in his pill;
The grave Divine, with look demur'd,
To penitents with heaven assur'd;
But mark these friends of ours, and see
Where and their great civility:
Without a fee the Lawyer's dumb,
Without a fee the Doctor's mum;
His Reverence says, without his dues
You might the joys of Heaven lose.
Then be advised—in none confide,
But take sound reason for your guide.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GENERAL MINA.

We are much indebted to a literary gentleman of this city for the loan of a very valuable English publication, from which we extract the following interesting and authentic account of the character and military services of Genl. Mina, the celebrated commander of the constitutional troops in Catalonia. The work was published the present year, in London, by Sir Richard Phillips & Co., and is entitled "*Public Characters of all nations; consisting of Biographical accounts of nearly three thousand eminent cotemporaries, alphabetically arranged; with numerous potraits; in 3 vols.*" This is, we believe, the only copy in this city, and there is not probably another in the country. We know not when we have met with a work so useful and interesting, and we shall, with the permission of the gentleman who has favored us with the loan of it, follow the present extract with other biographical sketches of living characters.

New-York Statesman.

"Don Francisco Espoz y Mina, one of the most distinguished of the Spanish patriots, is a native of Navarre, and was born in 1782, at the village of Ydocin, about two miles from Pampeluna. By some he has been represented as the son of a mere peasant, a circumstance which, if true, would only enchant his merit; but he is, in fact, of a family of some consequence. During the war against the French, his nephew, Don Xavier Mina, then a student at the university of Saragossa, raised a Guerilla corps, with which he performed several spirited exploits. Xavier being taken prisoner, in 1810, the command of the corps was transferred to Francisco, who soon rendered his name the terror of the French. Brave, active, indefatigable, full of resources, and possessed of an admirable presence of mind, he incessantly harrassed and wore down the strength of the enemy not only in Navarre, but in the neighboring provinces of Alava and Arragon. Such was the rapidity of his movements, that nothing could escape him; not a convoy, not a detachment, could move from one place to another, that he did not rush upon it, and in almost every instance he was successful. The loss which the French sustained in this kind of warfare, was incalculable; while his was trifling, as the accuracy of the intelligence which he received prevented him from being ever surprised, and when he was far out-numbered, his troops disbanded by signal, and re-united again in a few hours, and resumed offensive operations. It was in vain that, resolving to exterminate his division, the enemy poured 25,000 men into Navarre. He not only stood his ground, but eventually remained master of the province. He was, in fact, often denominated the king of Navarre. In 1811, the Regency gave him the rank of colonel; in 1812, that of Brigadier general; and soon after that of general. His force in 1813, consisted of 11,000 infantry, and 2500 cavalry, and with this he co-operated in the blockade of Pampeluna, and recovered Saragossa, Monzon, Tafalla, Jaca, and various other places. When the peace was concluded, he was besieging St Jean Pied de Port. After having put his division into quarters, he went to Madrid, and had the mortification to find, that he had been labouring only for the re-establishment of despotism. Disgusted with the conduct of Ferdinand, and having fruitlessly remonstrated with him, he endeavoured to persuade the other Spanish generals in the capital to join with him, and make an effort in the cause of freedom, but his efforts were rendered abortive, by the baneful influence of the priesthood. Mina then hastened to Navarre, with the intention of putting himself at the head of his division; but he found that the new captain-general had dismissed the troops which composed it. He, however, gained over the garrison of Pampeluna, and was on the point of proclaiming the constitution, when his plan was frustrated by the pusillanimity of some of the officers. He had now no resource but to seek an asylum in France, and he reached Paris in safety. While he was residing in the French capital he was arrested by a commissary of Polier whom the Spanish ambassador, Count de Casa Flores, had persuaded, or more probably bribed, to commit this act of insolence and injustice. On this occasion Louis behaved in a manner which was highly honorable to him. He turned the commissary out of his place, insisted on the ambassador being recalled, and not only released Mina, but granted him a pension of 6000 francs. The Spanish general was not ungrateful. He refused to have any intercourse whatever with Napoleon, quitted France and joined the king at Ghent, and returned with him to Paris. Till the army at Cadiz raised the standard of freedom, he continued to live very privately in France; but as soon as that event took place he hurried back to Navarre, collected a few hundred of his followers, issued a proclamation calling on the rest to join him, and was advancing against Pampeluna, when a deputation was sent to him by the inhabitants, to inform him that the city had accepted the constitution.—After the king had submitted to the new order of things, Mina was appointed captain-general of Navarre.—His talents, however, were soon required in the field. A few fanatics and lovers of despotism having succeeded in exciting a formidable insurrection in Catalonia, Mina was entrusted with the command of the army destined to act against them. The rugged nature of the country in which he had to act, the weakness of his own army, and the strength of the rebels, rendered his operations seemingly tardy at the outset, and the ultra royalists began to manifest the utmost confidence and exultation. But they soon discovered that they had wonderfully miscalculated. Mina was too prudent to commit any thing to chance, when a repulse might have been productive of disastrous consequences; but, as soon as he had fully prepared every thing for the conflict, he attacked the bands of traitors with his wonted impetuosity, routed them in several encounters, and drove them before him in the utmost confusion, over the Pyrenean frontiers, into the French province of Rousillon. These victories have increased his fame throughout Europe, and he is regarded as the most experienced general in Spain, and as the sheet-anchor of the constitutional cause."

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

BOSTON, JULY 5, 1823.

My dear Friend: I have been to see all the sights since I came to Boston—I have seen the governor and the glass-house, the mayor and the mummy, the mall and the mill-dam, the stone house and the steam-boat, a drawing room of dandies, and a caravan of wild animals;—a description of all of which, I shall reserve for our first meeting.

I suppose you will be most anxious to hear something about the Boston fashions. Well,—it is the fashion to wear green *calashes* instead of bonnets. Every body wears them. Those who wear Leghorns, cause them to flap down over the shoulders, so that a short person is nearly covered by them, and looks for all the world, like a lamp under an extinguisher. These leghorn, or Gypsies are not, however, very common.

It has been very fashionable lately for ladies to wear *circingles* very similar to what brother Bill buckles round his horse to make him *gaunt*. They are black leather straps, which buckle very tight about the waist. I should give you a more particular description of them, only that I presume you saw an account of the fashions in a late Galaxy. In the country, you know, we are taught to *conceal* all the arts by which we improve our appearance; and instead of letting the fellows know how tight we are laced, we endeavor to make them believe it is only our natural shape. But here, on the contrary, there appears to be no such delicacy.

One great and fashionable accomplishment, which is now learned by ladies at school, is to play with the *cup and ball*. There is another play of the same species, called the *devil upon too sticks*, which is played by ladies of every age; but it is not so common as the cup and ball.—It is all the fashion now, also, for young girls to study Latin a few months; in which time, you may be sure, they become monstrous great scholars. When *we* went to school, you know, it was indispensable, in order to *finish* our education, that we should learn to play a tune on the piano forte, and to embroider a funeral piece, representing a mishapen urn, with something intended for a female figure bending over the urn, and a great weeping willow bending over both. But now instead of working embroidery, the misses study Latin; and instead of learning to play on the piano forte, they learn to *play the devil* and the cup and ball! O my good old grandmother! You will cry out, what will this world come to at last? This is all a certain proof, as our parson says, of the awful depravity of the age.

I have not had an *offer* yet; when I do, you shall hear of it by the first post. It is not so *fashionable* here, among the men, to marry, as it is in the country. I like some of the Boston fashions hugely; but in *one* thing, at least, give me the *country* fashion, say I. So no more at present; but I remain your loving friend till death.

Saccharissa Christina Amelia Scroggins.

ADVICE.

A late writer condenses in a few lines a whole volume of practical advice:—"Fill up your time so fully with useful employments as to leave little leisure for pursuits of a double character. Endeavor further to acquire such a strong sense of duty, such a taste for contemplations of a higher order, and such well arranged habits of sacred study and devotion, as may supercede the temptation to devote to idle, if not injurious amusement, moments which may be so much more profitably given to the great concern of "making your calling and election sure." Keep in mind the claims which your family, your friends, and society, have upon your hours of retirement; and the importance of so employing those hours, be they few or many, that your body and mind may be refreshed for the returning duties of each successive day. And lastly, guard against habits of idle curiosity; and be not ashamed to own that there are many things with which neither your time nor your taste permits you to be acquainted, and least of all with every new tale that happens to be the subject of popular conversation."

CHILDHOOD.

There is in childhood an holy ignorance—a beautiful credulity—a sort of sanctity that one cannot contemplate without something of the reverential feelings with which one should approach beings of celestial nature. The impress of the divine nature is, as it were, fresh on the infant spirit—fresh and unsullied by contact with this withering world. One trembles least an impure breath should dim the clearness of its bright mirror. And how perpetually must those who are in the habit of contemplating childhood—of studying the characters of little children, feel and repeat to their own hearts, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven!" Aye, which of us—of the wisest amongst us, may not stoop to receive instruction and rebuke, from the character of a little child? Which of us, by comparison with its sublime simplicity, has not reason to blush for the littleness—insincerity—the worldliness—the degeneracy, of his own!

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the Western Carolinian.

COMMUNICATED

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: We are not of the opinion that every erroneous or scurrilous piece which is sent abroad in the weekly newspapers, ought to be noticed by the friends of religion; no, erroneous or scurrilous as they may be, they evidently do good. They show to the world how week the reasons are, which can be urged against benevolent designs, and how grossly immoral those characters are who oppose these designs. In this way, the zealous friends of the prince of darkness have obviously of late, done much to confound the designs of their master, and to strengthen the energies of christians. So long as there are so many bitter enemies of that which is good, and so much apathy among others, which must, by some means, be destroyed, we will rejoice rather than weep, to see the railings of these phrenatic beings circulated. They do often excite the dormant feelings of a good man, and impel him to actions, when even the kind admonition of a friend would be unavailing. Many who are not quick to discover error, are liable to be misled by the sentiments of the "Lay-Preacher," which appeared in your paper of the 8th of July. As this writer was so wise as to assume this humble name, one which imparts an ignorance of logical sermonizing, we will pass over the irrelevancy of his exordium, his curious analogy between the Jewish and American Pharisees, and his forced exegesis; but at his strong appeal, we will stop a moment, and think. "But what in the name of common sense, have the Americans to do with these people? [the Hindoos.] We have never set foot in their country as conquerors. We can do nothing there, unless by a *moral* force.—Our missionaries are as powerless there as the Jewish doctors would have been at Rome." Now we profess to have a little "common sense," but cannot understand, why it is necessary to conquer a people, before we can act the part of philanthropists, and christians towards them. We cannot understand how the great command of our Master "Preach the gospel to every creature," is annulled, as it respects those over whom another nation holds a "civil and military control." We cannot see why we should be inactive, because "we can do nothing unless by a *moral* force," since this is all the force we wish to exert—all we are commanded to exert. Nor can we see the ground on which the Lay-Preacher could institute a comparison between our missionaries in India, and the Jewish doctors at Rome. These doctors were the avowed enemies of Christ. The missionaries are his friends, and go at his command. Had he said our missionaries are as powerless there as the *Jewish Christians* would have been at Rome, or as the *Jewish Christians were* at Rome, he would have come within the reach of our "common sense"—he would have told the truth. And, indeed, we are constrained to think he intended to speak the truth, when he said, "20,000 American citizens perish annually from intemperance." But allow this, and allow that the Suttees and Juggernaut's car do not destroy annually more than 10,000 of the Hindoos; we cannot see how he draws the conclusion from hence, that "our darling idol, *alcohol*, is twelve times as destructive as the gods of the heathen." In order to admit this conclusion, we must not only allow his bold assumption to be true, but must conclude that the accounts of men of known probity, respecting the millions who are sacrificed, by the thousand ways which pagan superstitution has invented for the destruction of men, are all false. We have too much respect for the names of Buchannan, Cary, Ward and Hall, to admit this. Had the Lay-Preacher said that our idol *alcohol* was one fourth as destructive as the gods of the heathen, it would have been bad enough to excite our sympathies, and he would not have trespassed on our "common sense," though he would not then have gained the credence of those who are informed. But if we allow that his statements and deduction are true, still we cannot see any analogy between the friends of Asiatic Missions, and the Pharisees of old, unless they are all drunkards. Then, indeed, as he says, there would be a beam in their eye which ought to be cast out. Now we are ready to admit, that there can be no connexion between his text and discourse, unless we suppose he meant this; but strange as it may appear, in direct contradiction to the scope of both, he assures us he did not mean this, by saying, "[illegible] honest, pious people have given [illegible] their substance freely, for the support of Asiatic missions." Honest, pious people are certainly no drunkards—they are not like the blasphemous Pharisees—they have not a beam in the eye, compared with which the abominations of the heathen are but a mote. We are then compelled to leave all we have gone over as irrelevant, and take his meaning from the next sentence. "They have probably been deceived." But, *how* deceived? This we cannot understand. Did they mistake the command of their Master? That is very plain; "Preach the gospel to every creature." Were they deceived in their anticipations? They did, indeed, think that a "*moral*" influence might be exerted, through the agency of missionaries, to relieve the woes of the wretched heathen. And their feeble efforts have been crowned with success, beyond their highest expectations. There is no deception. They also thought, that if they discharged this duty, they might, in return, witness an accomplishment of the promise of God, "He that watereth others, shall be watered also himself." This was urged by an able statesman, at the time the subject of granting the society a charter was before the Legislature of Massachusetts. He pleaded in favor of a grant, that "religion was that kind of commodity, that the more we exported, the more we should have at home." No one, who has attended at all, to the progress of religion in our country, can doubt whether there has been deception here. They also knew the effect which would result from cultivating an expansive principle of charity. They knew, if the eye of christian benevolence could be made to survey the Islands of the sea, and the remote regions of pagan darkness, it would, of course, weep over that soul at home, who slumbers in the arms of moral death, or who degrades himself to a level with the brutes by his dissipation. In this, there has certainly been no deception. The re-action of benevolent exertion has been, as was anticipated. The sacrifice of money and of labor, for the promotion of virtue and the suppression of vice, in our own country, is now ten fold greater than it was ten years ago. Yes, since the first missionaries were sent from our shores to India, more has been done for the moral improvement of our citizens, than all that was ever done before. And this, too, principally, by those who have first been excited to do something for the heathen. Take any good institution, which has for its object the suppression of intemperance, or any vice, or for the promotion of virtue, and the friends of foreign missions are always the abettors and supporters of it. If the Lay-Preacher, while he weeps over the prevalence of intemperance, does not find warm coadjutors to help forward any good scheme which he can devise, "to check this poison which is consuming us,—this Hydra that is devouring us"—it is because there are no elevated friends of foreign missions around him. Not, as he intimates, because their benevolence is exhausted on a foreign object. This principle of benevolence cannot be exhausted. It expands and gains strength by exercise, and prompts to every good work, at home as well as abroad.

The Domestic Missionary Society of this State, though a large portion of its funds are expended in the western part, is entirely supported by the friends of foreign missions who live in the eastern counties. In this case, as in many others, experience confirms the dictates of reason, that those who will do nothing for the heathen, will do nothing for their own citizens. They have no principle of benevolence to which an appeal can be made with success. Ask them to give to the heathen, and they say, we have heathen enough in our own country. Ask them to assist the destitute in their own state, and they have hard work to pay their own Minister. Ask them to aid in giving instruction to the perishing natives in our western forests, and there are many poor children around them who as much need instruction. Ask them to give for the education of the poor children, and it is with difficulty that they can educate their own families. Now, it is easy to see, that this method of repelling an object of charity, though usually accompanied by the sage adage, "Charity begins at home," is nothing but a despicable subterfuge to avoid doing any deed of charity.

AN OBSERVER.